

Frustratingly, I happened to be on a very early start for work the following day, so by 2 am I dragged myself away and slept fitfully, dreaming of all the unusual moths that the remaining group would be examining on their dew-dampened sheets. A phone call later on that day confirmed my worst nightmares with Vestal *Rhodometra sacraria* (L.), Dark Sword-grass *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufn.) and Bordered Straw *Heliothis peltigera* (D. & S.) all being added to the list.

Of most interest, however, was a Red-necked Footman, found on the ground alongside one of the Skinner traps as it was being dismantled, with dawn fast approaching. This species is virtually unheard of in Lancashire, the last known record being from the north of the county in 1986. Arriving at the same time as the migrants, and bearing in mind the record of this species reported as a possible migrant in Essex two days earlier, on 17 June 2000 by Firmin (2000, *Ent. Rec.* **112**: 270), it is tempting to suggest this moth may have arrived from further afield.

What is even more intriguing is that within a day or so of this eventful night, I heard from Rob Petley-Jones, the manager of Gait Barrows National Nature Reserve in the north of the county, that he had observed a Red-necked Footman in flight during a sunny morning on 10 June 2000. Surely it must be more than coincidence that, after a fourteen-year gap, this moth is reported from two well-separated parts of Lancashire within a week and a half of each other.

I would like to thank John Grimuskaus of the Sefton Ranger Service for permission to study Lepidoptera on the Formby dunes and to Rob Petley-Jones for passing on information of his find and allowing me to report it here. – STEPHEN PALMER, 137 Lightfoot Lane, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire PR4 0AH (E-mail: Palmer01@genie.co.uk).

A recent record of *Anomoia purmunda* (Harris) (Dipt.: Tephritidae) from Scotland

On the 12 August 2000, I swept a male and a female *A. purmunda* from tall herbs and bushes in a hedgerow by the Braid Burn in the Hermitage of Braid in Edinburgh (grid reference NT 260701, Vice-county 83). This species has a particularly distinctive and striking pattern on the wings, which attracted my attention in the net. White (1988, *Tephritid Flies Diptera: Tephritidae. Handbk Ident. Br. Insects* **10**(5a): 1-134) gives an old record for Inverness. Clemons (1996, *A provisional atlas of the Tephritidae (Diptera) of Britain and Ireland. British Tephritidae Newsletter* No. 6) provides a distribution map of the species which shows records mainly occurring south of a line from the Humber to the north Wales coast. To the north of this line there are only two isolated, old (pre-1970) records in northern Scotland (in the region of Strathspey).

There are no specimens of this species from Scotland in the collections of the National Museums of Scotland (NMS). However, the following records from England from NMS specimens may be of interest. These are two males and two females bred in June 1939 from berries of a "crateigi", presumably referring to a *Crataegus* sp., from Norwood in south-east London by S. Wakely (collection of R. C. Faris). There are also specimens from Bromley in Kent and Anglesey.

White (*loc. cit.*) states that "larvae of British *A. purmunda* usually feed in the fruits of hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), but this fly has also been reared from a number of garden shrubs of the families Rosaceae and Berberidaceae". *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. is abundant in hedgerows along the Braid Burn.

I am grateful to Keith Bland for access to the collections and the Scottish Insects Record Index at the NMS.—DAVID HORSFIELD, 131 Comiston Road, Edinburgh EH10 6AQ.

***Bruchus rufipes* Herbst (Col.: Bruchidae): a warning to users of "Joy"**

Since N. H. Joy's *Practical Handbook of British Beetles* (1932) may still be widely used for determinations, a cautionary word is in order concerning the above species with which Joy seems not to have been familiar, despite its being rather common (possibly less so in his day?). His colour-description of *B. rufipes* verges on the fantastic: "Reddish, normally completely covered with a pattern of white and yellow pubescence". In fact *B. rufipes* is black with the scattered patches of elytral pubescence all white, just as in *B. atomarius* (L.). A very thorough and detailed account of, and key to, the British Bruchidae will be found in *The Coleopterist* 9(3): 133-147, by Dr M. L. Cox.—A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.

***Cydia amplana* (Hubner) (Lep.: Tortricidae) in Hampshire**

A female *Cydia amplana* came to mercury vaour light at my garden on the night of 19-20 August 1997. This is a species of moth new to Hampshire, and I thank Dr J. R. Langmaid for confirming the identification.

The species is not figured in *British Tortricoid Moths*, nor in any British literature that I know of. It may, therefore, be worth mentioning that this is a medium-large tortricoid, just a little smaller than *Epinotia solandriana* (L.), and of a similar background colour to the common form of that species. It also has a white costal blotch, but this is not quite the sub-quadrate blotch of *solandriana*, and along its outer edge it has noticeable black shading. The male genitalia are figured in Chambon (1999. *Atlas des genitalia males des Lépidoptères Tortricidae*. Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Paris: drawing number 2400).—RICHARD DICKSON, 39 Serpentine Road, Fareham, Hampshire PO16 7ED.